A REVIEW OF HINDE'S ANNELID JAWS FROM THE HAMILTON (DEVONIAN) AT RIVIÈRE AU SABLE, ONTARIO

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Hinde (1879) examined two small slabs of Hamilton (Devonian) rock from an outcrop along the Rivière au Sable, Ontario, Canada. On the surface of this material he found specimens of annelid jaws to be very numerous and of considerable variety. Additional collecting at this locality would no doubt augment the fauna. After examining the type specimens it is suggested that the illustrations were made by a delineator and that the descriptions were based on these drawings rather than on the specimens. Some of the illustrations are fairly accurate but license seems to have been taken in details such as the number of denticles and the rendering of broken edges.

Genus *Eunicites* Ehler, 1868

?*Eunicites alveolatus* Hinde

?*Eunicites alveolatus* Hinde, 1879; 384, pl. 20, figs. 14, 15.

Both of the figured specimens are fragments. The broken pieces could be parts of jaws belonging to any of several genera.

?*Eunicites tumidus* Hinde

Eunicites tumidus Hinde, 1879; 384, pl. 20, fig. 16.

This specimen is a fragment and it is possible that the structures described as teeth are broken edges of the jaw. Generic identification is not possible.

?*Eunicites palmatus* Hinde

Eunicites palmatus Hinde, 1879; 384, pl. 20, fig. 17.

The figured specimen of this form is a section from the middle of a jaw. Both ends of the jaw are missing.

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?*Eunicites nanus* Hinde

Eunicites nanus Hinde 1879; 384, pl. 20, fig. 18.

From the illustration the specimen appears to be complete. The outer margin and the posterior area, however, are broken and missing. There is not enough of the form remaining or unobscured by matrix to suggest a definite generic identification.

Genus *Leodicites Eller*, 1940

Leodicites compactus (Hinde)

Oenonites compactus Hinde 1879; 384, pl. 20, fig. 13.

The illustration of the specimen is fairly accurate, except for the shank and the denticles. The shank is actually more extended and forms a definite bight along the margin. The teeth are conical and the second, third, and fourth are as well formed as the remaining ones. *Leodicites compactus* (Hinde) is similar to a number of *Leodicites* species.

Leodicites politus (Hinde)

Arabellites politus Hinde 1879; 385, pl. 20, fig. 19.

By and large the illustration is accurate for this form. The first denticle is more conical than shown and there is more space between the remaining teeth. They decrease in size to the posterior more than the illustration shows. The shank is large for the size of the jaw but is not as pointed as shown in the drawing. In shape, *Leodicites cristatus* (Hinde) (1879) resembles *Leodicites politus* (Hinde). There is a general resemblance of *Leodicites politus* (Hinde) to a number of other species of the genus.

Leodicites arcuatus (Hinde)

Arabellites similis var. *arcuatus* Hinde 1879; pl. 20, fig. 20.

Leodicites arcuatus (Hinde) differs from *Leodicites similis* (Hinde) [*Arabellites similis* Hinde (1879), pl. 20, fig. 8] in a number of ways. *Leodicites arcuatus* is wider, not as long, and has more denticles, which are sharp-pointed rather than blunt. The outer margin is more rounded while that of *Leodicites similis* is incurved. *Leodicites cristatus* (Hinde) (1879) resembles *Leodicites arcuatus* (Hinde) in a general way. *Leodicites variedentatus* Eller (1940) and a Middle Devonian form from western New York, *Leodicites reimanni* Eller (1941), are similarly shaped and bear denticles of the same type and arrangement as *Leodicites arcuatus* (Hinde).

Genus *Nereidavus Grinnell*, 1877

Nereidavus solitarius Hinde

Nereidavus solitarius Hinde 1879; 385, pl. 20, fig. 12.

The illustration of *Nereidavus solitarius* is fairly accurate. The jaw, perhaps, is not as wide and the posterior end and the fossa are not as angular as shown in the drawing. The inner and outer surface of the fossa is irregularly concave and convex. The margins of the fossa are thickened and rounded. Except for the shape of the fossa *Nereidavus perlongus* Eller (1934), Loranger (1963), is similar to *Nereidavus solitarius*. Stauffer (1939) described a form *Nereidavus planus* from the Olentangy Shale, Middle Devonian, Crinoid Hill, Ausable River, Ontario, that resembles *Nereidavus solitarius* in a general way. *Nereidavus disjunctus* Eller (1963) and *Nereidavus digitus* Eller (1963) have characteristics that are similar to *Nereidavus solitarius*. A form *Nereidavus forcicarinatus* Eller (1964) from the Delaware Limestone, Devonian of Ohio, resembles *Nereidavus solitarius* in general shape, but differs in the arrangement of the fang.

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